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**United States District Court
 Northern District of California**

Peter Siegel,

Plaintiff,

vs.

Hewlett-Packard Company,

Defendant

)
) Case No: 5:12-cv-03787 HRL _____
)

) **MOTION TO STRIKE EVIDENCE**
) **SUBMITTED IN SUPPORT OF MOTION**
) **FOR SUMMARY JUDGEMENT FILED**
) **BY DEFENDANT HEWLETT PACKARD**
)
)

Plaintiff Peter Siegel (Plaintiff or Siegel) hereby moves that the court strike certain of the evidence proffered by Defendant Hewlett Packard Company (HP) in support of its motion for summary judgment. A summary judgment motion must be based on admissible evidence. Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(e); *Goldstein v. Sillen*, 2011 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 35906; *Orr v. Bank of America*, 285 F.3d 764, 773 (9th Cir. 2002); *Volterra Semiconductor Corp. v. Primarion, Inc.*, 796 F. Supp. 2d 1025, 1037. A proper foundation must also be provided. See, e.g. *Carmen v. San Francisco Unified Sch. Dist.*, 237 F.3d 1026, 1028 (9th Cir. 2001); *De La Torre v. Merck Enters.*, 540 F. Supp. 2d 1066, 1075. See also, *Kesey, LLC v. Francis*, 2009 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 28078 (evidence must be sufficiently reliable before the court will consider it and the authentication requirement is not merely a pro forma concept). Declarations in support of an MSJ must be based on admissible evidence and must contain sufficient information from which to determine the basis for the knowledge the witness claims to have. See, e.g. *Carmen v. San Francisco Unified Sch.*

1 *Dist.*, 237 F.3d 1026, 1028 (9th Cir. 2001); *Jones v. Beverly Hills Unified Sch. Dist.*, 2011 U.S.
 2 Dist. LEXIS 64497; *Milton H. Greene Archives, Inc. v. CMG Worldwide, Inc.*, 2008 U.S. Dist.
 3 LEXIS 71761.

4 In this case the declarations fail this test. Moreover all the declarations attach exhibits
 5 which are partial at best and have substantial redactions. Partial documents are not admissible.
 6 HP would have to present entire documents as exhibits. Accordingly, these exhibits must be
 7 stricken and disregarded by the court.

9 I. Declaration of Peter Sales and Exhibits

10 HP relies on the Declaration of Peter Sales and exhibits (Exhibits A, B, C, D) attached to
 11 it. Mr. Sales states that he is an employee of a different company, HP Limited, and yet claims
 12 personal knowledge of the financial operation of HP Enterprise Services Limited UK. The
 13 exhibits must be stricken because they are not complete documents. They appear to be only
 14 partial pages of much larger documents and are so heavily redacted as to be completely useless.
 15 As the documents are not complete they cannot be admitted as evidence. See, e.g. *Barlow v.*
 16 *Connecticut*, 319 F. Supp. 2d 250, 257; *Spector v. Experian Info. Servs.*, 321 F. Supp. 2d 348,
 17 352. In addition, his declaration does not include sufficient facts to establish why he, as an
 18 employee of a different company, would have first had knowledge of the financial operation of
 19 HP Enterprise Services Limited UK.¹ Thus, his declaration and the exhibits attached to that
 20 declaration should be struck.

21 II. Declaration of Peter Wildish and Exhibit

22 HP relies on the Declaration of Peter Wildish who states he is an employee of HP
 23 Limited (not a party to this action) working on real estate matters. Mr. Wildish's declaration
 24 must be stricken by the court and disregarded because the declaration fails to set out sufficient
 25 facts to establish the basis for his knowledge of HP Enterprise Services Limited UK's real estate
 26

27 ¹ It is Plaintiff's belief that he and the other witnesses may well be able to provide facts to show why they have
 28 personal, firsthand knowledge of the financial operation of HP Enterprise Services Limited UK but cannot do so
 without further proving Plaintiff's claim that the finances of HP Enterprise Services Limited UK are in fact
 maintained and controlled by the parent company. However, as written, these declarations must be stricken and
 disregarded by the Court.

1 holdings. Thus, there is insufficient foundation for his asserted statements concerning the real
 2 estate holdings of HP Enterprise Services Limited UK. In addition, he attaches as an exhibit
 3 (Exhibit A) a single page of a lease. This exhibit must be stricken as it is just a part of a larger
 4 document. The entire document must be provided for the exhibit to be admissible. Thus, the
 5 declaration and attached exhibit should be struck.

6 III. Declaration of Marion Johnson and Exhibits

7 The declaration of Marion Johnson includes statements concerning the corporate
 8 structure of HP. She makes broad generalized statements to the effect that HP has many
 9 corporate entities and a complex structure between HP Enterprise Services Limited UK and
 10 Hewlett Packard Company, the named defendant in this action. However, the attorneys for HP
 11 have represented that they will not rely on the existence of such other entities as a basis for the
 12 MSJ. Further, as set out in the Declarations of Karen Ford in support of the Motion to Continue
 13 and in support of the opposition to the MSJ, HP has refused to provide any discovery concerning
 14 the corporate structure. They failed and refused to produce even an organizational chart. Having
 15 denied Plaintiff discovery on this point and having promised not to rely on the elaborate
 16 corporate structure HP should not be permitted to rely on these statements about the other
 17 entities in the corporate structure contained in the Johnson Declaration. The Motion itself makes
 18 no mention of any corporate entities other than Hewlett Packard Company and HP Enterprise
 19 Services Limited, UK. Accordingly HP should not be permitted to rely on such facts in reply.
 20 The exhibits (Exhibits A, B, C, D) to the Johnson declaration are clearly part of a large document
 21 or drawn from a database. There is insufficient foundation for these exhibits and they must be
 22 stricken and disregarded by the Court.

23 IV. Declaration of Yvonne Ben Fredj and Exhibits

24 The Ben Fredj declaration is filled with broad conclusory statements rather than specific
 25 facts. These cannot form the basis for an MSJ. See, e.g. *Barlow v. Connecticut*, 319 F. Supp. 2d
 26 250, 257; *Shakur v. Schriro*, 514 F.3d 878, 890 (9th Cir. 2008); *Spector v. Experian Info. Servs.*,
 27 321 F. Supp. 2d 348, 352. As to many of these statements there is absolutely no basis for her
 28 knowledge and it appears unlikely that she has such knowledge. She worked in HR not

1 operations. She was not involved in Mr. Siegel's HR situation until the last three months of his
2 employment at HP. She would have no knowledge of the events and decisions sued upon from
3 2009 and 2010 . Indeed, her generalizations are refuted by specific evidence offered by Plaintiff.
4 (See Declaration of Peter Siegel and exhibits thereto) For example, she states "No Hewlett-
5 Packard Company employees were involved in the day-to-day operations of HPES UK Ltd. or
6 EDS Ltd." Her declaration states no basis for such a broad statement. There is no basis in the
7 declaration to show why she would know anything about day to day operations and no
8 knowledge to support the broad conclusory statement that no supervision of day to day
9 operations by managers outside of HP Enterprise Services UK Ltd. ever occurred.

10 Furthermore, evidence presented in support of a motion for summary judgment must be
11 based on personal knowledge. Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(e); *Kesey, LLC v. Francis*, 2009 U.S. Dist.
12 LEXIS 28078; *Smith v. Pac. Bell Tel. Co.*, 649 F. Supp. 2d 1073, 1087 (E.D. Cal.2009). Ben
13 Fredj does not have any basis for knowing the details of every day to day operation of every
14 aspect of HP Enterprise Services Limited UK. Moreover, it appears show is simply wrong. The
15 detailed facts set out in the Declaration of Peter Siegel filed herewith and the e mails and other
16 exhibits attached to that declaration establish that employees outside HP Enterprise Services
17 were directly involved in day to day operations and in the decisions with respect to Mr. Siegel
18 himself.

19 Similarly she stated, inaccurately and with no foundation that no manager from any other
20 entity had any involvement in decisions concerning Plaintiff Siegel. This is directly refuted by
21 the Siegel Declaration. In addition, exhibits to the Siegel declaration prove that this statement is
22 inaccurate. It is undeniable that removal of his home office equipment and connectivity, rejection
23 of his appeal on the grounds of his injury, his removal from the Aviva account, his brief
24 improper reclassification as being on leave, the consideration and ultimate rejection of his efforts
25 to be transferred to another position, the response to his injury and to his requests for evaluation
26 by occupational health all involved others outside HP Enterprise Services UK Ltd. . Therefore,
27 based on the broad generalizations and lack of personal knowledge in Ben Fredj's declaration,
28 Plaintiff respectfully requests the court disregard her declaration in its entirety. In addition, the

1 attached exhibit (Exhibit A) to the Ben Fredj declaration is clearly part of a larger email chain
2 and is thus incomplete. The entire document must be provided for the exhibit to be admissible.
3 Thus, the declaration and attached exhibit should be stricken.
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6 Respectfully submitted,
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9 Dated this 7th _day of August, 2013
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11 /s/
12 Karen E. Ford Esq.
13 Attornev for Plaintiff
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